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(54) Bone replacement filler material

(23) Application No.: S58 – 46775

(24) Application:

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Specification

1. Title of the Invention

Bone replacement filler material

2. Range of Patent Claims

- (1) A bone replacement filler material characterized by a spherical or polyhedral shape and made from sintered calcium phosphate for use as a bone replacement filler material in replacing portions of bone that are missing following the removal of a bone tumor.
- (2) The bone replacement filler material described in patent Claim 1 having 1, 2 or more holes and/or protuberances in its spherical or polyhedral surface.

3. Detailed Description of Invention

This invention pertains to bone replacement filler material that fills in missing portions of bone in living organisms.

After removing a bone tumor or other anomalous cells from a living organism, it is considered best to use one's own bone to fill the resulting section of missing bone. When the space to fill is such that one's own bone cannot be used, donor bone, frozen bone or acrylic cement have been used as substitutes. However, frozen bone and donor bone are not only in limited supply, they have not yet been approved in Japan. There are no problems of supply with acrylic cement, but it has no affinity with living tissue. For such reasons, the use of sintered alumina as an artificial bone replacement has been studied, but this has not yet reached the stage of practical use owing to its poor adhesion to living tissue.

After examining the possibility of using various ceramics as a bone replacement material, the inventors discovered that sintered calcium phosphate not only caused no rejection reaction in living tissue, but it also had superior adhesion to living tissue. They also found that it can be worked into complex shapes.

This invention was made possible based on the aforementioned observations, and it provides a bone replacement filler material characterized by having holes and/or protuberances along its surfaces which can be either polyhedral or spherical and made from sintered calcium phosphate for use as bone replacement filler material to replace portions of bone that are missing following the removal of a bone tumor.

It is desirable to have the Ca/P atoms in the sintered calcium phosphate (A) used in the bone replacement filler material of this invention (hereafter abbreviated to "(A).") in a range of $1.4 \sim 1.75$. Even more desirable is to have the sintered material (C) (hereafter abbreviated to "(C)") composed of $(85 \sim 99.5 \text{ wt.} \% \text{ (A)}$ and $0.5 \sim 15 \text{ wt.} \%$ of the frit (B) shown in the table (hereafter abbreviated to "(B)"). A sintered material made of $77 \sim 97 \text{ wt.} \%$ and $3 \sim 23 \text{ wt.} \% \text{ Y}_2\text{O}_3$ also works quite well. Each of these has been disclosed in Japanese Unexamined Patent $855 \sim 8073 \text{ (High-Strength Sintered Calcium Phosphate"}$ and Japanese Unexamined Patent $855 \sim 80771 \text{ (High-Strength Sintered Calcium Phosphate"}$ respectively.

	"Frit Component Ratios" (Mol %)										
Frit	P ₂ O ₅	BaO	CaO	MgO	ZnO	Na ₂ O	K ₂ O	Al ₂ O ₃	SiO ₂		
Name											
Α	46	32	20					2			
В	46	47		7							
С	47		44		9						
D	60	20	5	5			5	5			
Е	43	3	41	2		10			1		
F	47	3	49					1			
G	70	10		10	5			5			

Each of the above sintered calcium phosphate samples has excellent affinity and adhesion with living tissue, but when they are used as a bone replacement filler material the shape is not necessarily limited to polyhedral and spherical shapes, so in order to improve both of the above characteristics even further and to prevent the shifting around of the filler material, it is possible to form multiple holes or protuberances in the surface while shaping them.

This invention is described with reference to the embodiments below.

Embodiment 1

Commercially available compounds of H₃PO₄, BaCO₃, CaCO₃, MgCO₃ and Al₂O₃ were mixed by weight to achieve the following composition following baking (mol standard) P₂O₅: 47%; BaO₂: 5%; CaO: 49.5% and Al₂O₃: 1.0%. This mixture was baked at a temperature of 1300 °C and maintained for 5 hours to put it in a molten state and the molten mixture was quenched, producing the frit 1. The frit 1 was pulverized using a Trommer device until the particles 5 µm or smaller constituted 40 wt. % and the frit powder thus obtained was mixed wet with a commercially available hydroxyapatite powder having an average granularity of 0.1 µm at a ratio of 5 wt. % to 95 wt. %, respectively, and then dried. As a binder, 3 wt. % camphor was added (in relation to 100 wt. % of the final, theoretical product) and, after drying, a sphere measuring 8 mm in diameter was produced using the rubber press method. Next, using an NC lathe, 12 1 mm X 2 mm holes were made in the surface of this sphere in positions symmetrical to the sphere. Then, it was baked for an hour at a temperature of 1200 °C, resulting in a spherical filler material that had holes in its surface. This filler material was implanted in the femur of a rabbit and removed 7 weeks later. When it was studied for possible harm to living tissue, there had been no foreign substance reaction and, bone formation at the periphery was observed, demonstrating that it was fulfilling its role as a filler material.

Embodiment 2

Commercially available compounds of $CaCO_3$ and H_3PO_4 were mixed by weight to achieve the following composition following baking: Ca / P_2O_5 mol ratio of 1.2. This mixture was baked at a temperature of 1300 °C and maintained for 2 hours to put it in a molten state and the molten mixture was quenched, producing the frit 2. The frit 2 was pulverized under the same conditions as Embodiment 1. The frit powder thus obtained was mixed wet with a commercially available tertiary calcium phosphate powder having an average granularity of 0.5 μ m at a ratio of 6 wt. % to 85 wt. %. Commercially available Y_2O_3 was added to amount to 9 wt. % and the mixture was then dried. As a binder, 3 wt. % camphor was added (in relation to 100 wt. % of the final, theoretical product) and, after drying, a equilateral octahedron measuring 10 mm on a side was produced using the rubber press method. Then, it was baked for an hour at a temperature of 1200 °C, resulting in a regular, octahedral filler material. This octahedral filler material was implanted in the femur of a rabbit and it was found that it fulfilled its role as a filler material in the same way as Embodiment 1.

Embodiment 3

Frit powder having the same composition as the frit 2 obtained in Embodiment 2 was mixed with commercially available tertiary calcium phosphate powder having an average granularity of $0.5~\mu m$ at a ratio of 6 wt. % to 85 wt. % respectively. Commercially available Y_2O_3 was added to amount to 9 wt. % and to these powders was added 4 times as much water (by weight) which was used to create a turbid mixture. This was poured into a gypsum mold and after leaving it for one day, the mixture was baked at a temperature of 900 °C and kept at that temperature for one hour. The spherical filler material 1 measuring 8 mm in diameter having protuberances 2 like those shown the drawing was the result. When this filler material was implanted in the femur of a rabbit, it was found to fulfill the same role as the filler material in Embodiment 1.

As above, the filler material of this invention has superior affinity and adhesion with living tissue as well as superior shaping versatility, making it useful as a living tissue material.

Furthermore, the filler material in this invention can be formed by not only the rubber press forming method and the casting method disclosed in the embodiments, but also metal die press methods, injection forming methods and many other conventional forming methods.

And, in the embodiments, all of the implants were formed before baking, but for complex forms having both holes and protuberances in the surface, it would be desirable to work the objects further with a drill or lathe after baking. The sintered calcium phosphate constituting the filler material of this invention lends itself easily to forming processes of these sorts.

4. Simple Description of Drawing

The drawing shows a three dimensional rendering of one of the embodiments of the bone replacement filler material.

2: Protuberances

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Procedure Correcting Document (Voluntary)
March 16, 1984

To: Kazuo WAKASUGI, Patent Office Official

- Disclosure of Matter
 1983 Patent Application No. 46775
- 2. Title of the Invention
 Bone replacement filler material
- 3. Person Making Correction

Relationship to the Matter: Patent Applicant

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4. Matter to be Corrected

Section(s) in the detailed description of the invention within the specification.

5. Content of Correction(s)

As attached.

1. Line 6 on Page 7 of the Detailed Description /Translator's Note: Fragment in Embodiment 2./

The section "baked at a temperature of 1200 °C and maintained for 1 hour" shall be corrected to read "baked at a temperature of 1300 °C and maintained for 2 hours."

2. The section from line 1 to line 14 on page 8 of the aforementioned document shall be corrected to read as follows. /Translator's Note: The last line of Embodiment 3 to the simple description of the drawings./

"was found to fulfill the same role as the filler material in Embodiment 1.

Embodiment 4

A frit powder having the same composition as that in Embodiment 1 was wet-mixed with hydroxyapatite and dried. A plastic agent amounting to 2 wt. % and a resin amounting to 30 wt. % of the full amount (100 wt. %) of the final theoretical product was added to this and mixed and kneaded for two hours. A sphere measuring 5 mm in diameter having 1 mm X 2 mm protuberances in its surface was formed in a low-pressure injection molding device. Next, eight 1 mm X 1 mm holes were drilled using a drill and the sphere was baked at a temperature of 1300 °C and held for a period of one hour. This produced a spherical filler material that had both holes and protuberances. When this filler material was implanted in the femur of a rabbit, it was found to fulfill the same role as the filler material in Embodiment 1.

As above, the filler material of this invention has superior affinity and adhesion with living tissue as well as superior shaping versatility, making it useful as a living tissue material. Furthermore, the filler material in this invention can be formed by not only the rubber press forming method, the casting method and the low-pressure injection method disclosed in the embodiments, but also by metal die press methods, injection forming methods and many other conventional forming methods."

⑨ 日本国特許庁 (JP)

①特許出願公開

⑩ 公開特許公報 (A)

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庁内整理番号 7916-4C 砂公開 昭和59年(1984)9月28日

発明の数 1 審査請求 未請求

(全 4 頁)

69代替骨用充填材

创特

29出

願 昭58-46775

願 昭58(1983)3月18日

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明細書

- 1. 発明の名称
- 代替骨用充填材 2. 特許請求の範囲
- (i) 骨腫瘍摘出後の骨欠損部に補充する代替骨用 充塡材において、燐酸カルシウム焼結体からな り、多面体形状又は球形状を育することを特徴 とする代替骨用充塡材。
- (2) 多面体又は球の表面に一又は二以上の穴及び /又は突起を育する特許請求の範囲第1項記 載の代替骨用充塡材。
- 3. 発明の詳細な説明

本発明は生体中の骨欠損部に補充する代替骨用 充塡材に関するものである。

骨腫瘍等の骨異常細胞を生体中から摘出した後に摘出部分に生じた骨欠損部に補充する代 骨としては、自家骨が最良とされ、自家骨では補充できない程に骨欠損部の容積が大きい場合には他人の骨、冷凍骨又はアクリルセメントが利用されていた。しかしながら、他人の骨及び冷凍骨はいず

れもその数量に限界があるうえに、我国では認可されていない。又アクリルセメントは数量的に問題はないが、生体親和性が良くない。そこでアクリルセメントに代わる人工代替骨材としてアルミナ焼結体の利用研究がなされたが、アルミナは本質的に生体との密着性に劣っているために実用に至ってない。

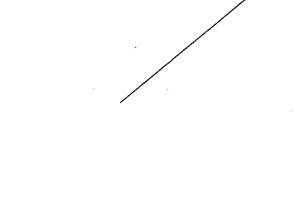
発明者等は各種セラミックスの代替骨材として の利用可能性を検討した結果、燐酸カルシウム烧 結体が生体との異物反応を生ぜしめず且つ密著性 に優れ、更に複雑な形状に加工することができる ものであることを見出したのである。

本発明は上記の知見に基づいて得られたもので、 骨腫瘍摘出後の骨欠措部に補充する代替骨用充填 材において、燐酸カルシウム焼結体からなり、多 面体形状又は球形状又はこれらの表面に穴及び/ 又は突起を有する形状を育することを特徴とする 代 骨用充填材を提供するものである。

本発明代 骨用充塡材に使用する燐酸カルシウム塩結体としてはCa/P原子が1.4~1.75

の範囲にあるもの(A)(以下(A)と略称)が 望ましく、更に望ましくは、(A)85~99... 5 重量%と表に示すフリット(B)(以下(B)と 略称)0... 5~15重量%からなる焼結体(C) (以下(C)と略称)及び(C)77~97重量 %とY2033~23重量%とからなる焼結体が 好通であり、これらはそれぞれ特別昭55~ 56062号「高強度リン酸カルシウム焼結体の 製造法」、特別昭55~140756号「高強度 リン酸カルシウム焼結体」及び特別昭55~ 80771号「高強度リン酸カルシウム焼結体」 に別示されている。

[フリット成分割合] モル%										
フリット 名	P205	Ba0	Ca0	MgO	Zn0	Na _Z O	K20	A1203	SiO ₂	
Α	4 6	3 2	2 0					2		
В	4 6	4 7	-	7	<u>.</u>	<u>L</u> .				
С	47	-	4 4		9					
D	6 0	20	5	5			5	5		
E	4 3	3	4 1	2		10			1	
F	4 7	3	4 9					1		
G	70	10		1 0	5			5		



上記各燐酸カルシウム焼結体はいづれも本質的に生体との親和性及び密著性に優れたものであるが、代替骨用充塡材として使用する場合にはその形状は通常の多面体や珠に限定されず、上記両特性を一層向上させることと充塡材の移動防止とを目的として成形時に表面に複数の穴や突起を形成しても良い。

以下実施例により説明する。

実施例1

焼成後の組成がモル基準で P₂O₅ 4 7 %、B a O 2 . 5 %、C a O 4 9 . 5 %、A 1₂ O₃ 1 . 0 %となるように市販のH₃ P O₄、B a C O₃、C a C O₈、M g C O₃、及びA 1₂ O₃を用いて秤量混合し、該混合物を温度1300で、保持時間 5 時間の条件で焼成し溶融状態とし、溶融物を急水冷することによってフリット1を得た。フリット1をトロンメルにて 5 μ m 以下の粒子が 4 0 重量 %に達するまで粉砕し、得られたフリット粉末 5 重量 %と平均粒径 0 . 1 μ m の市販水酸アパタイト粉末 9 5 重量 %を選式

実施例2

焼成後の組成が C a / P 2 O 5 モル比 1 . 2 となるように市販の C a C O 3 及び H 3 P O 4 を用いて秤量混合し、該混合物を温度 1 3 0 0 ℃、保持時間 2 時間の条件で焼成し溶融状態とし、溶融物を飲水冷することによってフリット 2 を得た。フリット 2 を実施例 1 と同一条件で粉砕し、 得られたフリット粉末 6 重量 % と平均粒径 0 . 5 μ m

特開昭59-171546(3)

の市販燐酸三カルシウム粉末85重量%と市販 Y2 O3 粉末9重量%とを湿式混合し乾燥し、バインダーとして最終理論生成物100重量%に対し3重量%のカンファーを添加混合し乾燥後、ラバープレス法により一辺長10㎜の正八面体を製作し、次いで温度1200℃、保持時間1時間の条件で焼成することによって正八面体形充塡材を製作した。この充塡材を兎の大腿部に埋入したところ、実施例1と同様に充塡材の役目を果たしていた。

実施例3

1と同様に充塡材の役目を果たしていた。

以上のように本発明充塡材は、生体観和性、密 着性及び加工性に優れているので、生体材料とし て有用である。

尚、本発明充塡材は、実施例で示したラバープレス成形法、鋳込み成形法のみならず、金型プレス成形法、射出成形法等各種従来成形法によって成形することができる。

また、実施例ではいずれも焼成前に成形したが、 表面に穴と突起の両方を有するような複雑な形状 のものについては焼成後に旋盤加工やドリル加工 によって加工するのが望ましく、本発明充塡材を 構成する燐酸カルシウム焼結体はこのような成形 加工をも容易に成さしめるものである。

4. 図面の簡単な説明

図面は本発明代替骨用充塡材の一実施例を示す 立体図である。

2 突起

特許出願人 日本特殊陶業株式会社 代妻者 小川 修次



手 疣 補 正 書 (自発)

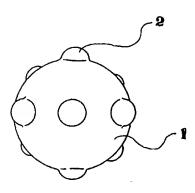
昭和59年3月16日

特許庁長官 若 杉 和 夫 殿

- 1.事件の表示 昭和5.8年特許顯 第46775号
- 2. 発明の名称 代 巻 骨 用 充 填 材
- 8 補正をする者事件との関係 特許出頭人 マ 467 91
 名古區市瑞穂区高辻町 1 4 番 1 8 号 (454)日本特殊陶業株式会社 代表者 小 川 修 次 (電路 <052> 264-4821)
- 4. 補正の対象 明細警中、発明の詳細な説明の欄。

(連絡先東京管療所 440-6111)

5. 補正の内容 別紙の通り



1.明細書第7頁第6行目、

「作し、次いで風度 1200 ℃、保持時間 1 時間の」を「作し、次いで温度 1300 ℃、保持時間 2 時間の」に訂正します。

- 2 同第 8 頁第 1 行目から同第 1 4 行目までを下記の通り訂正します。
 - 「1 と同様に充填材の役目を果たしていた。 実施例 4

実施例1と同一組成のフリット粉末と水理 かまを湿式混合し乾燥し、最終理論生成物 100 重量がに対し 30 重量がの樹脂 および2 重量がに対しる面に 2 時間混映し、低圧の射出成形にて 2 年 のの球を 6 個有する でで、 2 時間 1 を 2 年 の でで、 300 で、 9 年 の で 9 年 の で 9

1と充填材の役目を果たしていた。

以上のように本発明充填材は生体親和性、 密着性かよび加工性に優れているので生体材料として有用である。なか、本発明充填材は 実施例で示したラパーブレス成形法、 鶴 込み成形法、 低圧射出成形法のみならず、 金型ブレス成形法を移在従来成形法によって成形するとができる。」

以上